

DENVER & RIO GRANDE**Official Route,****REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT PROVO**

Special train leaves Ogden 8:15 a. m., May 1st.

Round-trip fare, \$3.00.

Tickets on Sale April 30th, and May 1st, Good returning until May 2nd.

JOHN REDMOND FEELS DESPAIR**Vigorously Denounces the Men Who Have Injured the Cause of Ireland.**

London, April 28, 7:15 p. m.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the house of commons, tonight gave the Associated Press the following statement concerning the uprising in Dublin:

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this insane movement, was one of horror, discouragement and almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips—was the insanity of a small section of her people once again to turn all her marvelous victories of the last few years into

irreparable defeat and to send her back on the very eve of her final recognition as a free nation into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering and weary and uncertain struggling.

"For, look at the Irish position today. In the short space of 40 years Ireland has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbroken triumph march from papism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of Irish land; she has stayed immigration; she has at last begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing on the statute books the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?"

"When war came, she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she has held through all her history and which she has just so completely vindicated on her own soil, namely, the rights of small nationalities, sacred principles of nationality, liberty and democracy.

Trampled Under Heel.

"Moreover, the nationalists for which through all her history she has felt the sympathy that comes from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time has been trampled under the iron heel of arrogant force.

"What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany? And I may add also that portion of the soil of France held old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany?"

"What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom and of language—in short, the suppression of all things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory of which Ireland has achieved. Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of blood of the priests and the people that is part of Ireland's own history? Leaving the question of principle out of it, what does the situation warrant?"

"Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the allies? There a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of Ireland's newly won liberties in Irish blood? Be this view right or wrong, this was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

"But, anyhow, it was the opinion of Ireland and surely I need not argue the principle, especially with anybody who has professed himself a home ruler, the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself. That is the principle which has been adopted by the Irish race everywhere.

"Millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere, whose generous devotion helped us so largely to win our victories for the motherland of our race, have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied Ireland's right to choose her policy for herself. That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who today have tried to make Ireland a cat's paw of Germany.

"In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was their last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause

of the allies as treason to the cause of home rule.

"This attempted deadly blow at home rule carried on through this section is made more wicked, more insolent, by this cast—that Germany plotted it. Germany organized; Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned, a German invasion of Ireland as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed and if Ireland has not been reduced to the same horrors as Belgium, with her starving people, her massacred priests and her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany.

"And the final exaggeration of this movement is the insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland, who have risked and some of them lost their lives. But what am I to say to those men who have sent them into this insane and anti-patriotic movement while they have remained in the safe remoteness of American cities?"

"I might add that this movement has been set in motion by this same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men, women and children, shed by Germany and thus they are guilty of double treason—treason to the generous land that received them, as well as to the land which gave them birth.

"If it is not an additional horror that on the very day when we heard that the men of Dublin fusiliers had been killed by Irishmen in the streets of Dublin, we received news of how men of the Sixteenth division—our own Irish brigade, and of the same Dublin fusiliers—had dashed forward and by their unconquerable bravery re-taken trenches the Germans had won at Hulluch? Was there ever such a picture of tragedy which a small section of an Irish faction has so often inflicted on the fairest hopes and the bravest deeds of Ireland?"

"As to the final result: I do not believe this wicked and insane movement will achieve its ends. The German plot has failed. A majority of the people of Ireland retained their calmness, fortitude and unity. They abhor this attack on their interests, their rights and their principles. Home rule has not been destroyed. It remains indestructible."

London, April 28, 9:15 p. m.—The parliamentary branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain, at a meeting here tonight, endorsed John Redmond's condemnation of the "crime."

SINN FEINERS ARE DEFEATED**Driven Out by Bombs From Stephen's Green, in Dublin.**

London, April 29, 4:36 a. m.—The Dublin rebels have been driven out of their positions in St. Stephen's Green with bombs after sustaining heavy losses says the Daily News.

London, April 29, 1:27 a. m.—The military operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Dublin are proceeding satisfactorily, says a communication issued by Field Marshal French, commanding the home forces, late last night.

"It may be described as the organized forces of the rebels," the communication adds, "and are confined to a few localities, the principal one being the Sackville street district, in which the rebel headquarters appear to be the general postoffice."

"The cordons of troops around this district have been drawn closer, and the rebels in this locality are now confined behind their line of barricades."

"Sniping from houses in which small parties of the rebels have established themselves in various parts of the city still continues. The district where this is most prevalent is that northwest of the Four Courts, which is still in the possession of the rebels. The clearance of these snipers is a matter of time."

"Considerable damage was caused by fires on the 27th and a large fire is still burning in Sackville street. In the other parts of Ireland the principal centers of disturbances are in County Galway and in Enniscorthy. Disturbances also are reported at Killarney, Clonmel and Gorey."

"The other parts of Ireland appear normal."

"The general trend of the reports received indicates that the disturbances are local in character."

Enniscorthy and Gorey are situated in the County Wexford. Killarney is in County Kerry, and Clonmel is in the County Tipperary.

Kingston, Ireland, via London, April 29, 4:55 a. m.—Four hundred Irish rebels were made prisoners when the troops captured St. Stephen's Green and drove them out with bombs.

London, April 29, 3:55 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Dublin says that a relief force on Thursday numbered about 12,000, of which two thousand were Larkins and ten thousand were Sinn Feiners. There were a large number of peaceful citizens who were the victims of stray bullets in the heavy casualty list, the dispatch adds.

Read the Classified Ads.

BITTER DEBATE IN THE SENATE**Arizona Senator Makes Charges Which Are Resented by Other Senators.**

Washington, April 28.—A stormy debate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court broke in the senate today and before it was over predictions were made by two members of the judiciary committee, one of them a Democrat, that an unfavorable report of the appointment would follow when the committee reached a vote.

Discussion was precipitated when Senator Sutherland, a Republican member of the committee, read to the senate an interview published yesterday quoting Senator Ashurst as charging that Republican members of the judiciary committee were filibustering in order to delay a vote on the nomination until after the national political conventions.

Senator Ashurst stood steadfastly by the quoted statement during the heated argument that followed until assured by fellow Democrats on the committee that there was no such filibuster. He withdrew the charge at the suggestion of Senator Brandeis after he had denounced executive sessions and charged that the Republicans were angered over the nomination of Mr. Brandeis because he was a champion of the masses.

Vote May Be Taken Soon.

Tonight it generally was believed that the debate would serve to bring the committee to a vote on the nomination within a few days. All the senators who took part in the discussion were members of the committee.

Senator Sutherland took Senator Ashurst to task both for revealing to newspapermen what had taken place in the judiciary committee and for saying that the Republican members were filibustering.

"Newspapermen did ask me if I thought the Republican members were filibustering against the confirmation, as I said I did," declared the Arizona senator. "I said it and I would like to see the color of the hair of the man who can imprison my thoughts."

Senator Sutherland replied that if Senator Ashurst had been as faithful in attending the committee meetings at Republican and other Democratic senators he would not make such a charge, and Senator Clark of Wyoming also said the interview stated far from the truth.

Ashurst Replies.

"I am not one of those senators who pretend to deliberate after their minds are made up," continued Senator Ashurst. "I can well imagine the consternation of Republican senators when the nomination of Mr. Brandeis came to this senate. Had he been a man who spent his life in steering corporations around the law, they would have been fighting for his confirmation; but he has spent his life in fighting for the poor people of the land, and industry is resorted to."

He added that the desperation of the Republicans was shown by the fact that they now were reaching out to take a man off the supreme court and to drag him into the mire of politics in an endeavor to defeat Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

"Republicans are ready to vote," declared the senator, "that three-fourths of the time spent in consideration of the Brandeis nomination has been consumed by Democratic members of the committee? If there is any filibuster, it has been a Democratic filibuster. The Republican members of the judiciary committee have been ready to vote on the Brandeis nomination ever since the report came into the sub-committee, and we have offered over and over again to vote on it. If a vote had been taken it probably would have resulted in an unfavorable report in so far as Mr. Brandeis is concerned."

Senator Works, another Republican on the committee, also criticized Senator Ashurst for his reflections on the Republican members, and drew another reply from the Arizona senator, who said, "Until you vote to confirm Mr. Brandeis, I will continue to believe that the Republicans are trying to make a political fight over the controversy."

Senator Overman, a majority member of the committee, denied that there had been any filibuster and confirmed Senator Cummins' statement that delay had been caused by Democratic senators. Senator Hoke Smith, also a Democratic member, agreed that this was true.

"The Democrats have caused delay," said the Georgia senator. "There never has been a time when Mr. Brandeis could have got a favorable report from the committee. For myself, I am perfectly ready to report very much that the senator from Arizona has been detained and has not known what was going on in the committee."

Senator Borah declared the task of digesting the reports of the sub-committee had been an arduous one. I must admit, he said, "that not until midnight last night had I finished reading and studying them."

Senator Brandeis insisted that none of the Democratic members of the committee had asked for a vote, but on the other hand that he himself had suggested one when debate was lagging at a recent committee meeting.

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NOTICE

I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Belle Close on and after the 27th day of April.

J. W. CLOSE.

AMERICANS TO STAY IN MEXICO**General Obregon to Be Told Border Towns Are Not Free From Raids.**

Washington, April 28.—On the eve of the conference at Juarez between General Obregon, Carranza's war minister, and Generals Scott and Funston, representing the United States, it became known here tonight that the American officers have been instructed to attempt to work out in detail military plans for the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in the dispersing of bandit bands, including a division of another Mexico into spheres of activity for the two forces.

Generally speaking, the aim of Generals Scott and Funston will be to secure the consent of General Obregon to the employment of the American troops in the territory immediately south of the border, and to the organization of the Mexican forces along definite lines in order that all of northern Mexico may be scoured thoroughly for Villa and other outlaws.

Co-operation Necessary. General Obregon will be told that the United States is not yet satisfied that American border towns will be free from raids similar to that on Columbus if the American troops are withdrawn. He will be assured, however, that the troops will be withdrawn just as soon as there are reasonable grounds for such a belief. He will be told that the sooner the Mexican troops give complete co-operation, the sooner our troops will accomplish this object.

The Mexican question, including the instructions to Generals Scott and Funston, were gone over fully at today's cabinet meeting, the first held since it was determined to send General Scott to the border to see General Obregon.

Will Report Promptly.

Press reports that General Obregon intended to use the immediate withdrawal of the American forces from Mexican territory brought no comment from officials acquainted with the instructions from General Scott. Whatever the Mexican general has to say on this subject will be reported promptly by General Scott for the information of the state department. Secretary Baker has consistently replied to inquiries that all questions of jurisdiction, the war department and the state department are to do only with military questions directly connected with the protection of the border and the pursuit of Villa.

Officials here have noted the statement in border dispatches that General Obregon would assert that 40,000 Carranza troops now were employed in policing territory south of the border, thus insuring protection of American border towns from Mexican raiders. It is generally understood, however, that this will not be regarded as the convincing demonstration desired by the Washington government.

GUNBOAT SHELLS LIBERTY HALL**Irish in New York Deplore the Uprising in Dublin, Ireland.**

Belfast, April 27, via London, April 28, 7:40 p. m.—Liberty hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein society in the city, was shelled by a gunboat during the rioting early this week in the Irish capital, according to official statements given out here. The first official intimation of the outbreak in Dublin was received here yesterday. Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Belfast and Dublin is still interrupted seriously.

The Belfast News Letter today says it understands the postoffice at Dublin has been retaken by the military forces. The newspaper also publishes the following statement:

"The police authorities desire the widest publicity in your district of the following: "During the night (Wednesday) a Royal Naval reserve gunboat shelled Liberty hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein force, and it was subsequently occupied. Meanwhile large reinforcements have arrived in Dublin. In other portions of the city the situation is well in hand and repairs to the railway line are being effected rapidly."

News has been received here of the safe return to Dublin of Lord Basil Blackwood, secretary to the lord lieutenant, and Lieutenant Murray Graham, who came to Belfast before the outbreak of the disorders in Dublin. The news of the shelling and capture of Liberty hall, a ramshackle building, the rear of which is toward the Liffey river, caused the greatest satisfaction here.

An official statement from the headquarters of the Irish command in Dublin, issued at the Victoria barracks here Wednesday morning, said: "Reports from the province indicate that normal conditions prevail. The situation in Dublin has improved and adequate forces are at the disposal of the military authorities to cope with it."

Order to Orangemen.

Belfast, via London, April 28, 8:05 p. m.—The grand master of the Orange lodges of Ireland issued an order today to all Irish Orangemen saying:

"In a crisis like the present it is the duty of every loyal man to place his services at the absolute disposal of the government."

Appeal to Wilson. Washington, April 28.—Efforts were made today by a representative of Sir Roger Casement, captured while trying to land arms and ammunition in Ireland, to reach President Wilson with an appeal that he intervene in an effort to save the prisoner's life. It was said that the White House that the appeal will have to be made in writing and will be referred to the state department.**Uprising Deplored.** New York, April 28.—A meeting of the United Irish league of America, at which resolutions were passed to**Idlewild Dinner-Dance This Evening**

You will enjoy the delightful spring evenings in Ogden Canyon, the beauties of the tavern, the finest trout and chicken dinner—at \$1.00 a plate—the music, and the dance on Idlewild's excellent floor.

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SPEND SUNDAY TOO AT THE TAVERN AMID NATURE'S SPLENDORS.

night deplored the uprising in Ireland and asserting undivided allegiance to the United States, was interrupted by the presence of three men and two women who were not members. One of the intruders refused to leave when requested to do so, and was ejected. He was joined on the outside of the hall by a score of others who cheered Sir Roger Casement and Germany and loudly denounced John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the British parliament. Police reserves were called and dispersed the crowd.

Artillery Duel On THE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, April 28, 10:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

North of the Alsace the cannonading has been rather violent in the region of Bois des Buttes.

West of the Meuse artillery fighting occurred in the sector of the wood of Malancourt.

East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was directed against our positions between the Cote du Poivre and Duasumont.

In the Vosges the day has been comparatively quiet.

On the rest of the front nothing important has occurred.

FIGHTING ON THE BRITISH FRONT

London, April 29, 12:35 a. m.—The British official communication on the operations in Belgium and France, issued last night, follows:

"Early this morning the enemy attempted to enter our trenches north of Rocquincourt, after exploding six mines and a bombardment by artillery and trench mortars, but were repulsed. The day passed quietly in the neighborhood of Loos, since the gallant fighting of the Sixteenth Irish division broke the German attack delivered yesterday under the cover of gas. Elsewhere there were only unimportant artillery actions at isolated points."

"There has been considerable activity in the air. Four of our machines attacked eight hostile machines. Flying in formation, they moved a wedge in the middle of the enemy squadron, and, after a fight lasting ten minutes, four of the enemy machines were driven down, one landing in a plowed field. One of our machines was hit, but we suffered no casualties. In another fight, one enemy machine is believed to have been hit."

In the river Stripa region, southwest of Tarnopol, our troops approached, without being perceived, some Austrians working on a height east of Bogotkovitz and, after attacking them with the bayonet, seized their trenches. Our soldiers in a hand-to-hand fight killed many of the Austrians and took prisoners an officer and sixty-two men. They then destroyed the enemy works.

Later the enemy assumed the offensive in the same district and was repulsed by our fire and counter-attacks and put to flight, abandoning additional wounded and unwounded prisoners. Our total captures from the Austrians in this region are nine.

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